AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 8, delete paragraph [0026], and replace it with the following new paragraph [0026]:

[0026] Referring to FIG. 2C, the MS is initially registered to monitor BCMCS Flow 1 on frequency f_x in sector A. While in sector A, the MS begins to monitor BCMCS Flow 2 on frequency f_x (not shown). The MS then~~and~~ performs an idle handoff to sector B while monitoring BCMCS Flow 2 on the same frequency, f_x. Thus, BCMCS Flow 2 is carried in the same frequency f_x in new sector B. A flow-based registration system would not be applicable to the scenario in FIG. 2C, since it would have registered with the network when it began monitoring the different flow, BCMCS Flow 2. The frequency-based and hybrid registration systems would result in no registration message being transmitted, as there was no change in frequency.

Page 8, delete paragraph [0027], and replace it with the following new paragraph [0027]:

[0027] Referring to FIG. 2D, the MS is registered to monitor BCMCS Flow 1 on frequency f_x in sector A. While in sector A, the MS begins to monitor BCMCS Flow 2 on frequency f_x (not shown). The MS then performs an idle handoff from sector A to sector B, while monitoring BCMCS Flow 2, which is also carried on frequency f_x of BCMCS Flow 1 content in sector B, thus an "idle handoff" must be performed by the MS between sectors A and B . To summarize, idle handoff occurs when a mobile station moves from the coverage area of one base station to another base station while in the idle state. In this scenario, BCMCS Flow 1 is carried on the same frequency f_x in the new sector B. The MS is handing off from sector A to sector B, although there is no change in frequency or flow. In each of the flow-based, frequency-based, and hybrid registration techniques, no registration message to the network is triggered.